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G. W. Miller,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

THIS STORY TELLER.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

THE WORK-GIRL.

Work!—what extremes in life are suggested by this little monosyllable! What varied interpretations may be placed on this one short word! And how differently is considered in each circle through which we might trace its universal application, from the light and elegant occupation of affluence, downwards to the toilsome drudgery of necessity! One picture gives us the fair and accomplished daughters of our land seated before their embroidery frames, surrounded by colors as bright as the rainbow's hues—worsted, and silk, and golden threads, scattered in rich profusion, with every accessory to interest and amuse; but before the leaf or the flower, or the cunning device is half copied on the canvass, some anxious parent or careful friend will approach, and in tones of fond entreaty request they will lay it aside, lest the graceful figure should be injured, or the radiant eye made dim by work! And this, again, is the term to designate, the employment that has hollowed the cheek and chilled the life-blood of the weary occupants of many a solitary garret, who, sighing, listened to the midnight chime, and thought that even then they cannot lay it by to rest. Such are the extremes. Would that neither boundary was so strongly marked, and that a little habitual self-denial in the one instance, might afford means to lessen the privations of the other!—

When Lord Collingwood wrote home, enjoining his wife to inspire his daughters with a contempt for vanity and embroidery, it might almost be imagined that the gallant admiral had a prophetic glimpse of the expenditure of time and money lavished by the present generation on this fascinating pursuit. But it is the abuse, not the use of any thing which renders it reprehensible; and we may remember it was a saying of the sagacious Dr. Johnson, that many a man might have escaped hanging, had he known how to hem a pocket-handkerchief. Let our fair countrywomen, then, enjoy this recreation as a re-creation, not an ill-engrossing pursuit; and let us all, both men and women, feel thankful that the needle has provided an antidote against listlessness in one case, and a means of livelihood for another.

A lady was lately making some purchases in the principal shop of a little sea-side village in the south of Ireland. As usual, it was a place where the most incongruous articles were collected, and, accordingly, frequented by purchasers as different as there were varieties in the inhabitants of the village; besides which, on the weekly market-day, it was so crowded from morning till night by an influx of country customers, as to render it a matter of some difficulty to reach the counter. The lady, however, was a person of some importance, and way was made for her as soon as she appeared, while the obsequious shopman threw everything else aside to attend to her commands. They were not very important, and having soon despatched them, she was waiting for the change of a note, when she became aware of a gentle pulling at the back of her dress, two or three times repeated, and so far different from the occasionally rude pressure of the crowd, as to last to attract her attention. She turned, and saw two young girls immediately behind her, both of whom cooed deeply as she looked round; one, very small and delicate looking, drew back timidly; but the other, a tall handsome girl, raised her eyes ingeniously, though respectfully to those of the lady, and in gentle accents apologized for the liberty she had taken. "But my sister, ma'am," added she, "is very sickly, and her only pleasure is in work; and when she saw the trimming on your dress, she thought it so pretty, that I could not help drawing it a little nearer for her to see."

Before she had concluded the sentence, her companion had again glided forward, her dark eyes glistening, and slipping her hand into that of her courageous defender, added earnestly, "Forgive us both, ma'am." The lady, whom we shall call Mrs. Villars, much struck by the little scene, reasured them speedily with one of her own sweet smiles, and stooping down, unclasped her mantle and showed them, to their heart's content, the dress they had admired so much; then gathering up her little purchase, she returned their energetic gratitude and admiration with another smile and left the shop.

Days passed away, and she saw the sisters no more; but they often returned to her thoughts, and, unfeignedly, by any similar tie, she would remember with a sigh the strong affection revealed by that little incident. In one moment it had told its own story—of fond protection on the one side, and grateful reliance on the other—as intelligibly as if the parties had been known for years; and she marvelled that, in a class where, from want of mental cultivation, externals must seem so important, such superior personal attractions as one sister enjoyed, should create no instant of vanity or of jealousy to sully their mutual love. But Mrs. Villars reasoned wrong. She had yet to learn that the heart touches

own lesson—the most unsophisticated often the warmest; and that true affection is a sunbeam that blinds our eyes to the deficiencies of the beloved ones, while it casts a ray of ten-fold brightness on every excellence they possess.

At last one morning, in an early walk more extended than usual, she came to a cluster of cottages near the shore, at some distance from the village. It was a pleasant, animated scene; and Mrs. Villars stopped to admire the eager groups collected round some boats returned from the night's fishing, and either making bargains for themselves, or congratulating their sons or husbands on their success. As she lingered, a young girl tripped lightly by with a basket on her arm, and even in that passing glance she could not mistake the bright eyes and glowing complexion of her late acquaintance. A look of recognition also beamed from those same eyes. Half hesitatingly she paused for an instant, then with a modest courtesy was passing on, when Mrs. Villars accosted her, and, with an inquiry for her sister, joined her on her way.

During their walk, she learned that Ellen and Mary Roache were sisters, their mother long since dead, and their father—Wisha, he was just nothing at all! Mrs. Villars had lived long enough in Ireland to know that the smothered sigh which followed that little hesitating sentence indicated a good natured kind of idler, who smoked tobacco when he could get it, drank whiskey, on the same terms, and was a burden to his family it was his duty to support. But how eagerly the speaker turned from that unwelcome theme, to dwell on the perfections of her sister Ellen! And as she did so, the varying cheek, the eyes sometimes smiling, sometimes tearful, and the occasionally tremulous tones, spoke in her own favor as eloquently as if Ellen had been there in turn to tell the tale, and more than that we need not say. Ellen was the eldest, though she looked so small; but an early accident had made her lame, and checked her growth; and in those days of suffering she had learned to use her needle with such skill as to enable her to contribute materially to their livelihood now. "She could never come with me, ma'am, when I went out to play with the other girls, or follow me when I was clambering on the rocks, or picking shells on the shore; but she was always on the watch for me, as a mother looks for her child. I never found her missing from the door when I was coming home; and, if, as sometimes happened, I forgot to be back in time, I saw the trouble in her pale cheeks and sad eyes, though she never said a word, so that made me careful not to wander any more. And she taught me to be tidy, ma'am; for I was very wild and careless, and would never have cared about tearing my clothes, unless she always took and mended them, without ever noticing it; and she taught me to be gentle, and to curb my hasty spirit, for I saw her suffer pain and sorrow without murmur or complaint; and above all, ma'am, she taught me to hope when my heart was sinking, and the power to when sorrow in earnest came!"

She stopped short and drew her hand across her eyes; then looking archly into Mrs. Villars' face, who, deeply interested, was quite unprepared for the sudden transition, she added gaily, "Here I am all the time praising myself—tidy, gentle, and strong-hearted! Oh, lady, they are all but feathers from the sweet dove's wing!" As they spoke they approached a whitewashed cottage, poor, but neater than is usually seen.—In the place of the dung-hill there was a narrow little strip of garden, paled off from the road, filled with gay flowers glowing brightly in the morning sun; and at the door, as Mary had just been telling was Ellen, looking out for her with the watchful habit of their early days. A few quick steps forward, a whispered word from Mary, and Ellen turned to the lady with a pleasant smile of recognition, and invited her in to rest. She gladly accepted the invitation, and soon found herself seated in the clean, and tidy, though poorly furnished dwelling. "The only articles of superior comfort were a small work-table, placed near the window, and beside it a sort of easy-chair, made of straw, both evidently adapted to the occupation and infirmity of poor Ellen. Oh yes, we had nearly forgotten, the room was not quite unornamented either; for over the fireplace was arranged a large piece of coral, and some foreign shells, and near the window hung a cage in which was a bird with brilliant plumage, all telling plainly of some friend over the sea."

Mrs. Villars had at this time the good fortune to escape an interview with the good-for-nothing father, and had the pleasure of talking without interruption, to the two young girls, so different, and yet so united. This interview was succeeded by many others. Ellen was supplied with as much work as she could accomplish; and Mary, who under her instructions, had also become very expert at the needle, would hasten with double diligence through her more active employments, that she might gain some time to share in the occupation of her sister. And sweet it was to see those two young creatures seated, with busy fingers at their work on the quiet summer's eve: Ellen earnestly dwelling on some instructive lesson, while, with referential gentleness, Mary would raise her loveling eyes now and then, in silent assurance that the words were going home to her heart. or, in turn, those eyes would sparkle gaily, and a happy smile would brighten Ellen's graver face as she listened to some passing jest or merry narrative from her light-hearted Mary. But were they thus alone? We reckon the father as nothing; for

for his own life, and caring only for himself, considered any exertion for a future provision, quite superfluous. Even so: the girls had another companion who would often, as Ellen would say, come in 'to idle them' in the evening: sometimes to make them laugh and talk—sometimes to read while they worked—and, often still, when the sun was sinking low, and the evening waves curling gently to the shore, to coax them to 'lay aside their stitching' and saunter with him for half an hour along the cliffs. Notwithstanding the difference in their station, Mrs. Villars was soon regarded as a friend by those two motherless girls, and each meeting increased the interest she felt in them. She had given them employment and encouragement, and, more welcome still, had on more than one occasion given them affectionate sympathy and advice, but still she observed that at times some cloud was hanging over them, heavier even than poverty, and she determined not to conclude her visit to the sea-side without, if possible, winning their entire confidence, and making some effort for their happiness.

One morning Ellen was alone in the cottage, when Mrs. Villars entered with a small parcel in her hand, and asked her gaily, "Well, Ellen, would you like to make your fortune at once?" Ellen returned her smile with one as gay; but in an instant the bright expression vanished, and clasping her hands tightly, while her delicate figure trembled with emotion, she answered earnestly, "Would I wish to make my fortune? Oh, lady, I would give all the world these poor hands can ever do while life is spared me, to make a fortune of ten guineas before another month passes by!" Then, burying her quivering features in her hands, she sank back into the little chair from which she had risen, and burst into tears. Mrs. Villars, amazed at an agitation so unlike the usual placid and collected demeanor of Ellen, sat down beside her, and sought to comfort and calm her with tones even kinder than her words. For a while all would not do; but at last Ellen raised her head, hurriedly wiped away her tears, and putting back her hair with her still trembling hands, in faltering accents asked pardon for her foolishness; then, gaining confidence with the effort, she related, even as friend would tell friend, the sorrow that was weighing on her heart.

She told what a young and helpless creature

Mary was when they were left even worse than orphans; how she, older by a few years, was

still older from suffering, and much inward thought; and how, from that hour, she had taken

the little darling to her heart, and resolved to fit

a mother's place to her through life. Then she

told how the task was more difficult, because

her beauty won indulgence from every one,

and how she feared to lose her love in the cheeks

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so that made me careful not to wander

any more. And she taught me to be tidy, ma'am; for I was very wild and careless, and would never have cared about tearing my clothes, unless she always took and mended them, without ever noticing it; and she taught me to be gentle, and to curb my hasty spirit, for I saw her suffer pain and sorrow without murmur or complaint; and above all, ma'am, she taught me to hope when my heart was sinking, and the power to when sorrow in earnest came!"

She stopped short and drew her hand across her eyes; then looking archly into Mrs. Villars' face, who, deeply interested, was quite unprepared for the sudden transition, she added gaily, "Here I am all the time praising myself—tidy, gentle, and strong-hearted! Oh, lady, they are all but feathers from the sweet dove's wing!" As they spoke they approached a whitewashed cottage, poor, but neater than is usually seen.—In the place of the dung-hill there was a narrow little strip of garden, paled off from the road, filled with gay flowers glowing brightly in the morning sun; and at the door, as Mary had just been telling was Ellen, looking out for her with the watchful habit of their early days. A few quick steps forward, a whispered word from Mary, and Ellen turned to the lady with a pleasant smile of recognition, and invited her in to rest. She gladly accepted the invitation, and soon found herself seated in the clean, and tidy, though poorly furnished dwelling. "The only articles of superior comfort were a small work-table, placed near the window, and beside it a sort of easy-chair, made of straw, both evidently adapted to the occupation and infirmity of poor Ellen. Oh yes, we had nearly forgotten, the room was not quite unornamented either; for over the fireplace was arranged a large piece of coral, and some foreign shells, and near the window hung a cage in which was a bird with brilliant plumage, all telling plainly of some friend over the sea."

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knew any good come of marrying a girl that could bring nothing but herself, unless she met one as badly off, and then they might pull on together; but as long as the husband had any income, the wife that never knew the value of money of her own would think there was no end to his, and would soon grow discontented and her wishes were refused. Then would come extravagance, then anger, then bitterness, then want; and no knowing how many more evils he would have added, only Garret's countenance showed he could bear no further. He changed then so far as to say that this was not out of covetousness, for the day Garret married to please him, he would give him up his share in the hooker, and that was worth twenty guineas; but that he expected his wife would bring at least as much again; and unless she did, they never should have his consent or blessing.

Garret was cut to the heart. There was a show of reason in his father's words; but it was calculating, heartless reason; so, without pretending to answer it, he tried to touch his feelings; but all in vain. The old man was not to be shaken; and at last poor Garret, as he himself confessed, lost patience, temper, respect itself; and in words which no child should have spoken, no parent could forgive, reproached his father with cruelty and covetousness, withdrew his promise of never leaving him, vowed to go to sea again, and sink or swim, never return till he could bring home an independence for himself and Mary. Oh, lady, these words are few and cold to convey the feelings that were poured like a torrent from his heart! All were mixed and struggling together—anger, disappointment, self-reproach, love for Mary, duty to his father; each feeling so true, and yet so opposing, my very heart bled for him, for her—for all. But before I could well picture the consequences, in came Mary herself, her sweet face glowing from her walk, and from pleasure at being home with her words. For a while all would not do; but at last Ellen raised her head, hurriedly wiped away her tears, and putting back her hair with her still trembling hands, in faltering accents asked pardon for her foolishness; then, gaining confidence with the effort, she related, even as friend would tell friend, the sorrow that was weighing on her heart.

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PARIS, SEPTEMBER 20, 1846.

THE ELECTION.

Below will be found the return of votes for Governor as far as received in this county, and a recapitulation of the vote in other counties. In this county, it will be seen, Mr. Dana leads Mr. Bronson 2250 votes, all others, 1561. In the State his plurality over Bronson is 5321, but the Abolition and Scattering vote prevents a majority by 4,088 votes. The returns to come in will reduce this to probably not much over 3000.

We have elected 8 Senators, and the Whigs 3. The election of an Abolition-Whig in York is contradicted. Thus far 36 Democrats have been elected to the House, and 40 Whigs.

	Dana.	Bronson.	Seat.
31 towns in our last.	2250	1331	468
Bethel,	161	42	47
Clinton,	96	52	
Franklin Plantation,	33	6	
Hiram,	128	41	11
Hanover,	22	18	
Livermore,	57	151	71
Mexica,	42	11	
No. 5, R. 1 & 2,	22	2	
Oxford,	130	40	5
	3367	1389	605

RECAPITULATION.

	Dana.	Bronson.	Seat.
Oxford, 43 towns,	3567	1383	605
York, 35 towns,	3640	2815	700
Cumberland, 21 towns,	5305	4063	1211
Lincoln, 36 towns,	4653	4163	719
Hancock, 26 towns,	1811	1385	288
Washington, 42 towns	2191	1873	322
Kennebec, 25 towns,	2233	4604	1205
Somerset, 20 town,	1725	1996	853
Penobscot, 46 towns,	3220	2933	1491
Waldo, 24 towns,	3182	1512	707
Piscataquis, 29 towns,	1065	895	590
Franklin, 17 towns,	1085	860	712
Aroostook, 16 towns,	513	265	31
	3431	3263	9502

"THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS."

The following scathing rebuke is from the Bangor Democrat. It is as applicable to Oxford County, perhaps, as to Penobscot. At all events we copy it for the especial benefit of a few individuals we have in our mind's eye.

"The End justifies the Means." "False and dangerous as this principle is both in politics and morals, yet with our managing political opponents it is a received aphorism and a practical idea. All their aspirations are for power and political control, but between them and the great object of their pursuit stand the democratics of numbers and of principle. The means used to overcome this obstacle and attain their end are such as might be expected from those who have embraced the doctrine of our text. Every thing is made subservient to the grand design: conscientious scruples are set aside—questions of principles are made of no account—falsehood is upheld as truth—the pulpit is desecrated—the forum disgraced—the press prostituted—moral and benevolent enterprises perverted—the base passions excited—personal and sectional jealousies fomented—all to prostrate the democratic party and to transfer political power to other hands.

"Every thing is fair in politics" is a ruling principle with our leading and managing political opponents. They can therefore talk religion to the religious, and bawdy indecency to the profane—oppose democrats because they are not sufficiently moral and pious, and vote for men of their own party regardless of their morals and piety—they can preach temperance to the temperate and advance liberal ideas to the drunk—denounce democratic candidates as enemies of temperance, and vote for the candidates of their own party regardless of their temperance principles—they can raise a cry and petition the Legislature for a law prohibiting the sale of liquor under the penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment, make speeches and vote for such a law, and then call on those who do not approve this kind of legislation to vote against the party in power when the law was made.

All this is done upon the principle that every thing is fair in politics—the end justifies the means. So our opponents could introduce into Congress a resolution for annexing Texas to the Union, vote for the measure, support a candidate for President in favor of it, and when the act was consummated denounce it as wrong, unjustifiable, and wicked, for the sole purpose of deriving some party advantage from it. The same in regard to the Mexican war. The opponents of the administration voted in Congress for the war, and directly politicians of the same order raised a clamor against it—it was a war for slavery—those who supported it at the North to do it, those who supported it at the South, etc.—*party* effect being their only object.

The Democrat who would not lose sight of our political opponents in these days must not withdraw his eyes from them one moment, for their windings, twistings, deceptions and hypocrisies to obtain political control are truly unparalleled."

LOOK TO THE HOUSE.

Let our friends now look to the House. At future trials for Representatives let there be UNION and ACTIVITY, and all will be well. There is nothing more encouraging—the Democrats are far ahead of the Whigs in the Governor vote—they have elected the most members in both branches of the Legislature, and it is within their power to keep ahead in the election of Representatives.

In Putnam's Island there was a land slide on the 1st of April, which carried into the sea a mile of land, trees and rocks. It began in the night, after a hurricane and tempest, and in the morning trees were seen standing upright and moving towards the ocean.

As Albert Penney, of Pembroke, Me., was hunting in the woods, he fell in with a little girl, Maria Phillips, aged 8 years, who was in search of a cow; whilst conversing with her his gun accidentally went off, and its contents lodged in her groin. She was convalescing, and in seven hours expired.

had now it will begin but a day to earn the rest; thought was of Garret—that some harm had been done to her, and trembling violently, she found herself unable to ask; but Ellen, with more self-possession, wished him 'Good morrow,' kindly. 'Always busy, I see,' the tones of his voice at night and day they worked, Mary at the once reassured poor Mary, and awakened, she plainer part, Ellen at the delicate stitches; while scarcely knew why, some indefinite feeling of admiration and renewed hope they contemplated each morning the progress they had made.

He had not addressed her, but he now held out his hand, and drew her to a chair, beside which he seated himself. Ellen laid by her work, and there was a momentary pause of stillness and expectation. Maurice was a remarkable looking man. His hair, almost snow white, combed back into smooth old-fashioned curls, and his clothes, cut according to the fashion of a former generation, would have given him the appearance of great age, had it not been contradicted by his fresh complexion and still elastic step. His tall figure, scarcely stooped until his recent illness, and his firm well shaped mouth, and sagacious eyes and forehead, betokened an intellect still retaining all the vigor of its prime. He sat, as we have said, for a moment in silence, looking at the two anxious girls. At last he spoke; and still retaining Mary's hand, related how Garret had returned home last night in a state little short of distraction; his heart so entirely full of one subject, that though it had never been renewed between them since the first painful day—under the influence of strong excitement—then as they were busily employed, in came Garret with his usual request for an evening walk, and, half affronted when refused, he said reproachfully, 'I believe there is some charm in that cobweb, for you never will put it by. Here I have tried in vain to get you for an entire month. I will begin to think at last, Mary, that you take no pleasure in my company.'

Mary's quick feelings rose at this undeserved reproach, and, with somewhat of her old spirit, she was about to retort; but remembering all their past sorrow, all her present hope, she paused and answered gently, 'To prove the contrary, Garret, I condemn you never to leave me till this cobweb, as you call it, is fairly spun; and then—' She stopped short with a gasp, at having so nearly betrayed her secret; but her look was so eloquent of love and hope, that Garret started from his chair, and bending over her, inquired in hurried tones, 'What then!—dearest Mary, what then!'

She threw back her head merrily as she looked up into his face; and though she tried to compose her features, a thousand dimples contradicted the demure accent with which she continued, 'And then you may come with us when we take it home.' Both Ellen and Garret laughed at this anti-climax: Ellen especially, well knowing what was in the glad girl's heart, and amused besides at Garret's somewhat puzzled countenance.—But that soon brightened again under the happy influence; and, without seeking the reason why, he found himself chattering away with a lighter heart than he had felt for many months.

The moon arose; but as that fair light has business of its own, our workmen received it for a future hour, and sent Garret for the more terrestrial assistance of a pair of candles, to put the few concluding stitches to their work.—At length behold it finished! Ellen resigned the last two or three stitches to her sister, that by her hands it should be completed; and, holding it up with an exclamation of triumph, poor Mary gazed joyfully at it for an instant, then flinging her arms round Ellen's neck, burst into tears. Garret looked on wonderingly, and made some efforts at consolation so wide of the mark, that Mary's weeping was at once changed into laughter, until her bright eyes overflowed again. Ellen at last, remembering that the best of men may sometimes grow impatient, and unwilling to try Garret too far, laid her hand on his arm, and said, 'This is a bridal veil, Garret, and Mary and I have worked hard day and night to have it ready; it is to be worn by a fair and happy bride, while we—'

Garret required no further explanation of Mary's tears and excitement; and shaking off Ellen's hand with an upbraiding glance, as if he thought her for once in her life unfeeling, he answered warmly, 'And if she is ever so fair and happy, she cannot be happier than my own sweet Mary, or more deserving of the happiest lot.' Then, before she had time to answer, he seized the veil, and playfully throwing it over Mary's glossy hair, he added, 'Now tell me, Ellen, will there ever be a fairer bride than that!'

But he was answered by a loud cry from Ellen. In passing, the veil had touched the flame of the candle, and in an instant the delicate covering was in a blaze. Quick as thought, she tore it from that benumbed head; the next moment it lay in scorched and worthless fragments on the floor. To describe their consternation, their revulsion of feeling, is impossible. The present calamity was so overpowering, that for the minute it swallowed up all thought of remoter consequences, and pale, speechless and agast—they gazed in silence first at one another, then at the fragile object on which their hopes had so lately rested. At last, Mary, pale as death, and almost as cold, laid her arm on her sister's neck, and in a low sad tone murmured, 'You see, Ellen, Garret to be!' These words, uttered so despondingly, and Ellen's piteous tears, revealed to Garret somewhat of the truth; and though he could not guess the full extent of the misfortune, still he became at once aware that, in a moment's heedlessness, he had destroyed some plan essential to the happiness of all, and his self-accusation almost amounted to despair.

With what different feelings did the little group again pursue their way to the residence of Mrs. Villars. Forgetful of her own disappointment, she had listened with kind and womanly sympathy to their sorrowful communication the night before, and now they listened to tell her of their joy, and to ask whether the time could possibly allow them to repair the accident by working another. 'All for love, dear lady, this time you must not think of offering me any money now!' But Mrs. Villars had taken measures to supply their loss, and as her best apology for the delay, had transmitted to her young friend the burnt fragments of the veil as an evidence of the beauty of the work, and of the accident which destroyed it. In relating the circumstances, she added the hope that, as in Ireland a conflagration was considered an ominous omen to a bride, good fortune might attend those relatives in a tenfold proportion to the sorrow they had caused, and the young English girl, as she laid at the foot of the anguished visitor, her head

ers from her own happy home and determined not to enjoy the prosperous influence alone. She laid the open parcel on the table, and told its story in a way that went home to the hearts of Pensacola, on the 12th inst., bound for Chagres, with despatches to Commodore Sloat. According to the correspondent of the Picayune, the purport of these despatches is to countermand those recently sent forward from New York by Commodore Nicholson, of the Vixen.

Gen. Santa Anna is said to have arrived at the city of Mexico, but he had not entered ostensibly upon the discharge of the functions of president. General Salis still remained at the head of affairs, surrounded by the following cabinet—Gen. Almonte, minister of war.

Gen. Rejon, minister of foreign affairs.

Gen. Gomez Farías, of finance.

Gen. Pacheco, of justice and public instruction.

The federal congress has been summoned for the 1st of December. The plan has been suggested by the Mexicans of exchanging Commodore Carpenter, of the Tuxton, for Gen. La Vega. From the Camps and from Mexico.—Since our last paper despatches have been received from the camps of Generals Taylor and Wool. They confirm, substantially, the account which we have published from the New Orleans papers. Gen. Taylor was on the eve of marching for Monterey. Gen. Wool was receiving arms, ammunition and recruits, and was preparing for an immediate march to Chihuahua. Thus three camps are in motion, and we expect to hear of decisive and successful results from all at no distant day. It is supposed that in thirty days, or sooner, Gen. Taylor will be in possession of Monterey and perhaps of Saltillo. Gen. Wool, of the army of the centre, will be at Chihuahua, and Col. Kearney will be at Santa Fe. The meshes are apparently drawing closer around the Mexicans: and three important posts and sections of country will be in our hands, besides the parts which we may have taken in California.—

The Princeton sailed from Pensacola on the evening of the 13th, for Chagres, with Lt. Lee, bearer of despatches to the Pacific squadron.—The Princeton had been only two days in port, Commodore Perry, who sailed from New York in the Spitfire on the 29th ult., reached Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. The Spitfire was met by the Princeton, as she was leaving the harbor.—The Princeton is sent off thus suddenly, that her despatches may reach the squadron before those sent by the Spitfire shall be acted on.

Mr. Webster said there was "an odor of liberty" in the whig convention in Faneuil Hall which he loved to inhale. He is the same gentleman who discovered the "odor of nationality" about the notes of the United States Bank.—Speaking of odor, a whig tells us that that of the J. P. Hale meeting was 30 per cent. stronger than that in the convention.—[Boston Post.]

Wanting workmen back again.—The proprietors of the cotton mill in Schuylerville, N. Y., who reduced the wages of their hands a week or two since twenty-five per cent., are now, says the Schuylerville Herald, and have been for some days, endeavoring to induce them to return to their work, at the old wages; but they are too late, as most of them are engaged to work in other mills.

Mr. Eaton.—This celebrated pedestrian is not "used up." He has been engaged to walk one thousand quarters of a mile, in one thousand successive quarters of an hour, in New York.—We consider this feat far more difficult of accomplishment than the one which he recently performed at the Caledonia Springs, and if accomplished, it will place Mr. Eaton above all the pedestrials of the present age.—[Hamilton Spectator.]

PLenty of Tea.—Eight millions, nine hundred and twenty-two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four pounds of tea, were exported from China to the United States the last half of the year 1845.

Strain for the Tea.—It has been computed that in 1844 there was produced in all parts of the world, seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand tons of sugar. Two hundred thousand of these were produced by Cuba alone. The United States produce about one hundred thousand tons, which is about two-thirds of its consumption. The balance is brought in from other countries.

Iron Shingles.—Wm. Beach, of Troy, has invented and patented a mode of using cast iron plates for covering roofs. They are about one foot square, and are made to fit one into another, so as to render the roof water tight by applying white lead to the points. It can be affixed at 16 cts. the square foot, and comes at about half the cost of copper. They weigh 3 1/2 lbs a square foot. Slate costs 8 cents per square foot.

Morning EXERCISE.—"Alec, my boy, please tell me who among the sick should receive our warmest sympathy?"

"I don't know who should, but I know who does. Those with the small pox are universally the most pitied."

"Who make the best soldiers?"

"Printers. Because they are familiar with the 'shooting-stick'."

"Who make the best farmers in this State?"

"Sea Captains. Because they are used to plowing the main."

"Who are generally considered the most intelligent mechanics?"

"Presidents."

"They are not mechanics."

"Yes they be. They're Cabinet-makers."

The admission receipts of the three days horticultural exhibition in Philadelphia were \$2,605.

He that will have no trouble in the world must not be born in it.

He is an ill-tempered man that never deems to be at fault.

He that makes himself a sheep shall be eaten by the wolves.

SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The proceedings of the Convention of the Superintending School Committees in Oxford County, published in to-day's paper, will be read with interest. We regard the objects, the occasion, and the consequences of this first movement in our County, under the late law, as of great importance. All present at the Convention seemed to feel and act under the same impression. The address of the Hon. E. M. Thurston on the various defects of our public schools, and the many obstacles to their improvement and success, was true to the life, clear, convincing, eloquent. He was listened to with singular pleasure and attention. What he knew and saw and felt on the subject of our common schools, he had the good fortune to carry home to the hearts of his audience, and to impart to their own convictions an impulse that will be felt far and wide. The discussions upon the resolutions adopted were exceedingly interesting. And why should they not have been so, when mind and morals and physical health, the welfare of the rising and future generations, the perpetuity and prosperity of our political institutions as depending mainly on the character of our free schools, and the momentous consequences of duty performed and of duty neglected, were the topics of discussion? We appeal to all good citizens of Oxford to think—to act—to exert their influence in reference to these matters of all-pervading importance. Let the whole mass of our citizens be aroused and animated with one heart and one soul, as were the members of the Convention; and let the good spirit of the impulse live on and work on, till the vast claims of education are satisfied—and our State and country feel and carry out the great truth, that to train the intellect and the mind, to secure and increase the treasures of mind, is among the first duties of a free people.

The Whigs have not a majority in any State in N. England, unless it be in Rhode Island. Kentucky and North Carolina are the only great States in the Union positively and decidedly Whig. It is a curious and remarkable fact that the Whigs cannot elect a Governor by the popular vote in a single free State, except Rhode Island or Algeria; for we do not account them able to elect in Ohio. In New York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, the Democrats have clear and indisputable majorities.

As we learn, says the Argus of the 25th, that the Directors of the Atlantic Railroad have decided to locate the road from North Yarmouth to the vicinity of Lewiston Falls by the Royal's river route. The locating survey will be completed next week.

TALE BEARING.—Never repeat a story unless you are certain it is correct, and even not then, unless something is to be gained of interest to yourself, or for the benefit of the person concerned. Tattling is a mean and wicked practice, and he who indulges in it grows more fond of it, in proportion as he is successful. If you have no good to say of your neighbor, never reproach his character by telling that which is false. He who tells you the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults, and so the dish of news is handed from one to the other, until the tale becomes enormous. A story never loses anything, is wisely remarked; but on the contrary gains in proportion as it is repeated by those who have not a very strict regard for truth. Truly, "the tongue is an unruly member, full of deadly poison."

An exchange paper has the following:—

"For sale, an excellent young horse—would suit any timid lady or gentleman with a long silver tail."

"If you wish to make your bitterest enemy miserable, give his child a drum and whistle pipe."

On motion of Mr. BLACKER, Messrs. BLACKER, of Livermore, A. K. KNAPP, of Rumford, and HAWKINS, of Oxford, were appointed a Committee to nominate a Committee of Arrangements pursuant to the last Resolution, who reported the following names, which were accepted, viz.—

JOSEPH G. COLE, of Paris, SAMUEL F. BROWN, of Rumford, E. SOUTE, of Norway, R. BLACKER, of Livermore, and DAVID KNAPP, of Rumford.

On motion of Mr. PERHAM, of Woodstock, Resolved, That the School Committees of the several towns comprising this Convention, earnestly request each master, examined by them as an instructor of schools in their respective towns, to deliver an address on the subject of Education to the parents and children of the School District where his services are to be employed.

On motion of Mr. HAWKINS, of Oxford,

Resolved, That the Board of Education be requested to prepare at the earliest opportunity and recommend a list of text books to be used in our common schools.

On motion of Mr. SHAW, of Dixfield,

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Superintending School Committee in this County to give no certificate for teaching a certificate of its qualifications under any circumstances, unless they deem them competent to every service to instruct any town, and at 5 A. M. Captain Merriam came on board to receive orders, and at 5 P. M. with a summons to the military commandant of Monterey to surrender the place, with the arms of the United States, and also a similar summons to the governor for the surrender of all California.

At 9 A. M. of the 7th of July, the expedition started from Savannah, composed of the boats of the Savannah, Levant, and Stockton, and landed without opposition at that place; bearing, however, that you may not have received it, I forward it to you by this opportunity, which will probably be the last communication which you will receive from me, being now however bound.

On the 6th of July all was bustle in the cabin of the Savannah; some four or five men were busily employed writing letters, proclamations, &c., &c., preparing to bring possession of California. It was long after the watchmen of the fleet were called to catch a short and troubled repose, when it was proposed by six o'clock the following morning, which came in bright and beautiful as a July day of our own favored land, to 5 A. M. Captain Merriam came on board to receive orders, and at 5 P. M. with a summons to the military commandant of Monterey to surrender the place, with the arms of the United States, and also a similar summons to the governor for the surrender of all California.

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